09/578,693 LYCOOK 12/27/04

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L4

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FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:26:42 ON 27 DEC 2004

L1 0 S (PLASMA FABP) AND REVIEW?

L2 14 S (PLASMA FABP)

L3 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

0 S L3 AND LIVER?

L5 9494 S (FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEIN)

L6 1324 S L5 AND PLASMA?

L7 397 S L6 AND LIVER?

L8 21 S L7 AND REVIEW?

L9 20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:09:41 ON 27 DEC 2004

L10 14 S (PLASMA FABP)

L11 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L12 351 S (LIVER FABP)

23 S L12 AND PLASMA?

L14 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L13

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- L1 0 S (PLASMA FABP) AND REVIEW?
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- L3 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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- L5 9494 S (FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEIN)
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- L8 21 S L7 AND REVIEW?
- L9 20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

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L1	0	S	(PLASMA	FABP)	AND	REVIEW?
L2	14	S	(PLASMA	FABP)		

5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

0 S L3 AND LIVER?

9494 S (FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEIN)

1324 S L5 AND PLASMA?

L6 L7 397 S L6 AND LIVER?

21 S L7 AND REVIEW?

L9 20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

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L3

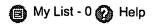
L4

L5

L8

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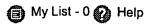
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Supplements: Vol. 21 Suppl. 1 (1994)

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Vol. 24 Suppl. No. 1-2 (1996)

Vol. 25 No. 1 Suppl. (Aug 1996 - Aug 1996)

Vol. 26 Suppl. No. 1-2 (1997)

Vol. 28 Suppl. 1 (1998)

Vol. 30 No. 1 Suppl. (1999)

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ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
     1991:226433 CAPLUS
     114:226433
DN
     Entered STN: 15 Jun 1991
ED
     Intracellular sterol distribution in transfected mouse L-cell fibroblasts
ΤI
     expressing rat liver fatty acid-binding protein
     Jefferson, John R.; Slotte, J. Peter; Nemecz, Gyorgy; Pastuszyn, Andrzej;
AU
     Scallen, Terence J.; Schroeder, Friedhelm
     Med. Cent., Univ. Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0004, USA
CS
     Journal of Biological Chemistry (1991), 266(9), 5486-96
SO
     CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT
     Journal
     English
LΑ
     13-2 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
CC
AB
     The potential role of liver fatty acid-binding protein (L-FABP) in
     modulating cellular sterol distribution was examined in mouse L-cell
     fibroblasts transfected with cDNA encoding L-FABP. L-cells were chosen
     because they contain only a small amount of endogenous FABP which does not
     bind [3H]cholesterol, does not enhance intermembrane sterol transfer, and
     whose content is unaltered by the expression of L-FABP. Transfected
     L-cells expressed 0.34% of cytosolic protein as L-FABP. Transfection
     alone with low expression of L-FABP (0.008% of cytosolic protein) had no
     effect on any of the parameters tested. Three aspects of cellular sterol
     transfer were examined First, cellular sterol uptake, monitored by
     [3H] cholesterol and the fluorescent sterol, \Delta-5-,7,9(11),22-
     ergostatetraen-3β-ol, was increased 21.5% in L-cells expressing
              This increase was not accounted for by increased sterol
     L-FABP.
     esterification in the cells expressing L-FABP. Inhibition of both
     cholesterol transfer and esterification with 3-(decyldimethylsilyl)-N-[2-
     (4-methylphenyl)-1-phenylethyl]propanamide from Sandoz abolished the
     L-FABP-related enhancement of both [3H]cholesterol uptake and
     esterification. Second, plasma membrane transbilayer
     distribution of sterol, determined by fluorescence methods indicated that the
     majority of sterol was in the inner leaflet of the plasma
     membrane. In transfected cells expressing L-FABP, twice as much sterol
     (28%) was present in the exofacial leaflet of the plasma
     membrane as compared to that of control cells (15%). Third, expression of
     L-FABP enhanced sterol transfer from the plasma membrane to
     microsomes in intact cells. Treatment of [3H]cholesterol or
     [3H]oleate-loaded cells with sphingomyelinase resulted in increased
     formation of radiolabeled cholesterol ester, consistent with enhanced
     microsomal esterification of plasma membrane-derived
     cholesterol. Concomitantly, plasma membrane [3H]cholesterol
     became less accessible to oxidation by cholesterol oxidase.
     Sphingomyelinase-stimulated cholesterol esterification was 21% greater in
     transfected cells. Concomitantly, accessibility of plasma
     membrane [3H]cholesterol to cholesterol oxidase was decreased 18% in cells
     expressing L-FABP. These differences are consistent with the ability of
     L-FABP to influence sterol transport and plasma membrane
     transbilayer sterol distribution in intact cells.
     sterol fatty acid binding protein; membrane cholesterol liver
     FABP protein
IT
     Sphingomyelins
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (of cell membrane, L-FABP effect on, sterol content in relation to)
ΙT
    Cell membrane
     Endoplasmic reticulum
        (sterols in, L-FABP modulation of)
ΙT
     Proteins, specific or class
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (L-FABP (liver fatty acid-binding protein), sterol distribution in
        cells regulation by)
```

Biological transport ΙT (absorption, of sterols, L-FABP expression effect on) ΙT Cytoplasm (cytosol, L-FABP protein in, intracellular sterol distribution regulation by) ΙT Steroids, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (hydroxy, intracellular distribution of, L-FABP protein regulation of) 9027-63-8 IT RL: BIOL (Biological study) (L-FABP stimulation of, intracellular sterol distribution in relation to) 57-88-5D, Cholesterol, esters ΙT RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (formation of, from free cholesterol, L-FABP protein regulation of) 516-85-8, Dehydroergosterol RL: BIOL (Biological study) (intracellular distribution of, L-FABP protein modulation of) IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(intracellular distribution of, L-FABP protein regulation of)

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ANSWER 1 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.
                                                        DUPLICATE 1
     2003:81756 BIOSIS
AN
DN
     PREV200300081756
     Plasma concentration of intestinal- and liver-
TΤ
     FABP in neonates suffering from necrotizing enterocolitis and in
     healthy preterm neonates.
     Guthmann, Florian [Reprint Author]; Boerchers, Torsten; Wolfrum,
ΑU
     Christian; Wustrack, Thomas; Bartholomaeus, Sabine; Spener, Friedrich
     Department of Neonatology, Charite Campus Mitte, D-10098, Berlin, Germany
CS
     florian.guthmann@charite.de
     Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, (October 2002) Vol. 239, No. 1-2, pp.
SO
     227-234. print.
     ISSN: 0300-8177 (ISSN print).
DT
     Article
LA
     English
ED
     Entered STN: 6 Feb 2003
     Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 2003
AB
     Both early diagnostic and prognostic assessment of the acute abdomen in
     preterm infants are hampered by the lack of a sensitive and specific
     parameter for intestinal injury. In this prospective clinical study we
     wanted to estimate the value of intestinal (I-) and liver (L-) fatty acid
     binding protein (FABP) in diagnosing necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC).
     Using highly sensitive and specific sandwich ELISAs which employ
     recombinant human I- and L-FABP as standard proteins (limit of detection
     0.1 ng/ml plasma), the L-FABP concentration (median 7.6 ng/ml)
     was determined to be about 3 fold that of I-FABP (median 2.52 ng/ml) in
     plasma of healthy preterm infants. I- and L-FABP concentrations
     significantly increased with birth weight (1.6 and 5.0 ng/ml per kg,
     respectively). At onset of symptoms, I-FABP concentration was
     significantly higher in infants who later developed severe NEC compared to
     healthy infants and those, whose illness remained confined to stage I or
     II. L-FABP was significantly elevated compared to the control group at
     onset of symptoms regardless of the further course of NEC. In conclusion,
     I-FABP appears to be a specific parameter for early detection of
     intestinal injury leading to severe NEC stage III. L-FABP, however, is a
     promising sensitive marker even for stage I of NEC.
     Pathology - Diagnostic
                              12504
     Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry
     Digestive system - Pathology
                                   14006
     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Blood - Blood cell studies
                                 15004
     Pediatrics
                 25000
     Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology
                                                        36002
ΙT
     Major Concepts
        Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection;
        Pediatrics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
IT
     Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
        intestine: digestive system; plasma: blood and lymphatics
ΙT
     Diseases
        necrotizing enterocolitis: bacterial disease, digestive system disease,
        diagnosis
        Enterocolitis, Necrotizing (MeSH)
TΤ
     Chemicals & Biochemicals
        intestinal-fatty acid binding protein
ORGN Classifier
       Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        human (common): newborn, premature
     Taxa Notes
```

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                              12504
     Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry
     Digestive system - Pathology 14006
     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Blood - Blood cell studies
                                 15004
     Pediatrics
                  25000
     Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology
                                                        36002
IT
     Major Concepts
        Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection;
        Pediatrics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
ΙT
     Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
        intestine: digestive system; plasma: blood and lymphatics
IT
     Diseases
        necrotizing enterocolitis: bacterial disease, digestive system disease,
        diagnosis
        Enterocolitis, Necrotizing (MeSH)
IT
     Chemicals & Biochemicals
        intestinal-fatty acid binding protein
ORGN Classifier
       Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
        human (common): newborn, premature
     Taxa Notes
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Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

d his

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L13 23 S L12 AND PLASMA?

L14 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L13 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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